

For Sale.

MacEwen, FRICKEL & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND
NEW AND SEASONABLE
GOODS.

EX-FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

MUSQUATEL RAISINS.

METZ FRUIT.

ASSORTED COCAQUES.

GALLARD & BOWEN'S CONFECTIONERY.

BUTTER SCOTCH.

HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE.

LEMON TOFFEE.

ROSE-LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS.

MACKINNON PEN.

LIVERMORE PEN.

LAWN TENNIS BATS.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

EX STRAWER "Chlorides."

STILTON CHEESE.

YORK HAMS.

CHRISTMAS CAKES.

TAYNSDALE'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS AND RAISINS.

SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

FILIPPO'S.

COCAUTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LEMON & PEPPERS COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

CHOCOLATE-MENIERE.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANGLOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS.

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Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SOER, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES,

MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF

BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA.

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON MONDAY, the 13th of February,

1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

J. E. H. O. COMMUNICANT, CHAMPAGNE,

with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIES,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Species will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted in transit through Marseilles for the

principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon of 12th February.

Cargo will be received on board until 4

p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 12th February, 1882. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left at

the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, February 4, 1882. fcl3

Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) £1,000,000

PERMANENT RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-

COUNTS, 2nd April, 1881, £3,000,000

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

W. M. BOYD, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,

J. H. PINKNEY, Esq., F. D. HITCH, Esq.,

Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH:

Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,

105 and 107, Cornhill.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a Charge of 12% for Interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS

of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are an-

nually distributed among all Contributors

of Business in proportion to the Premium

paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 20, 1881. fcl3

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to accept

Risks on First Class Goods on a 1

per cent. net premium per annum.

NORFON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. fcl3

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE

COMPANY, OF STETTIN.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are

prepared to Grant Insurances against FIRE

at Current Rates.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1881. fcl3

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £100,000

Reserve Fund upwards of £1,000,000

Annual Income £250,000

THE Underigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Fouchow, Shanghai,

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(WIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant

Policies against the Risk of FIRE on

Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on

Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of

Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms

and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-

ceived, and transmitted to the Directors

for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on

first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single

Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-

posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are

prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE

RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual

Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-

SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000 | PAID-UP £200,000.

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND £50,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Company, are

prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE

BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed

Agents in HONGKONG and CHINA for

the above Company are prepared to accept

MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allow-

ing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, May 3, 1881. fcl3

Not responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for

any Loss or Damage sustained by the

Cargo or the Vessel, during their

stay in Hongkong Harbour.

A. M. SIMPSON, American ship, Capt. A.

Call, Jr.—Master.

Atchafalpa, French barque, Capt. Bernard.

Messageries Maritimes.

Colonia, American barque, Capt. Noyes.

Columbia & Co.

Devonshire, British steamer, Capt. A.

Purvis.—Russell & Co.

Edwin Reed, American barque, Capt. J.

C. Gilmour.—Order.

H. W. Dudley, American barque, Capt.

D. W. Dudley.—Order.

Hindostan, British ship, Captain J.

Belyea.—Russell & Co.

Importeur, American ship, Capt. O. H.

Allyne.—Messageries Maritimes.

Lacoda, British barque, Captain J.

Grassam.—Mellers & Co.

Lennox, British steamer, Capt. D. Scott.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oxley, American ship, Captain Benjamin

Carver.—Adams, Bell & Co.

Panay, American ship, Captain S. P.

Bray, Jr.—Adams, Bell & Co.

Rajah, German ship, Capt. F. Albrecht.

Order.

Solway, British steamer, Captain Robt.

Jervis.—Vogel & Co.

Seyden, American ship, Captain G. W.

Brown.—Douglas Lymark & Co.

W. J. Russell, American ship, Captain

Geo. L. Bray.—Master.

Warrfield, American barque, Capt. W.

S. Crowell.—Captain.

To-day's Advertisements.

TENDERS OF SPECIE, Mexican Dollars

current in this Colony, weighing

7.17 in Exchange for HILLS, drawn On

Demand, on H. E. the Governor General

of India in Council, Calcutta, will be RE-

CEIVED by the STAFF PAYMASTER until

12 Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th Inst.

(The tenders to state the Total Amount

required (in Rupees), and the Amount for

which each Bill should be drawn; but no

Bills will be issued for sums below Rs. 10,000.

The tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed

Covers, addressed to the "Staff Pay-

master," and ordered "Tenders for Gov-

ernment Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all

the Tenders is reserved.

A. S. MURRAY, Major,

Staff Paymaster.

TREASURY OFFICE,

Queen's Road,

Hongkong, 7th February, 1882. fcl3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF

\$37,000. In all the items under this head there had been an increase,—in bank notes, brokers' bills, exchange bills, and bank cheques. When the stamp collector in his estimates had estimated the sum at considerably less than had been realized. There was one item of the revenue, which was the \$205,000 for the sale of the Opium Farm. This was an increase from the former rent, three years ago, of \$132,000 to \$205,000; but at that time it was said that he had rather unduly forced up the price of the farm, and it was anticipated that when next he would dispose of the farm it would have to be sold at a smaller figure than the current rate; and indeed, one of the officials, a man of great ability and authority in matters belonging to the Colony, in a communication made in London to one of the gentlemen in the Colonial Office, had expressed great apprehension with respect to the Opium Farm, and he expressed the opinion in a memorandum which was forwarded to him by the Secretary of State that there would be a considerable falling off in the revenue in the sale of the Opium Farm. However these anticipations had not been verified, as he had already sold the Opium farm for 1883 at the price of \$210,000, showing that there had been no falling off in the current revenue, which was \$205,000. Now, in looking over the items of revenue which he was to put upon the table, they would see that in these returns it was stated there was a considerable increase in what was called fees of office amounting to \$20,215. Well, on analysing that increase which he had done from a return furnished to him by the Colonial Treasurer, Captain Deane, he found that the items in that increase in question showed an increased prosperity in the Colony. He found, for instance, that the items, licences and passes for junks, which amounted in 1880 to \$18,800, had increased in 1881 to \$19,830. In the years 1880, 1881, there was an increase in the foreign shipping and in foreign steamers purchased by the Chinese. The junk trade of the Colony had to compete with the coast steamers, and when it was found that the coast steamers and the foreign shipping of the Colony increased at the same time, it indicated a considerable increase of the prosperity of the Colony. In regard to the increase of foreign shipping he had received a return of the shipping dues which amounted to \$22,000, and it was a criterion of the increase or diminution of the port, as the dues were one cent per ton. From the other few items they apparently exhibited a condition which indicated prosperity. Under the head of miscellaneous receipts he found there was a considerable increase. The total amount of miscellaneous receipts amounted to \$16,005, whereas in 1881 they amounted to \$18,194. That increase of revenue was accomplished without the imposition of any new tax. The taxes of the Colony were at this moment precisely the same as they were when he accepted the Governorship of Hongkong. He now called their attention to the expenditure. The expenditure in 1880 amounted to \$885,000 whereas in 1881 it was \$896,000. The difference, they would observe, between the revenue collected in 1881 and the expenditure in 1881 was about \$400,000. Well, they would likely enquire what had been done with that expenditure, and especially reference had been made to the expenditure last year in works and buildings. He found that the expenditure upon works and buildings in 1881 amounted to \$59,700, as against \$50,000 in the preceding year, showing an increase of \$9,700. In what was called the miscellaneous expenditure, there was an increase of \$11,000. With respect to the works and buildings item it showed an increase, which amounted to \$14,000 as against \$11,900 in the preceding year. One large item of increase was for the breakwater at Causeway Bay the sum of \$30,000, and he was happy to say that the work would be so far advanced by the next typhoon season, if they were likely to have a bad one, that by that time protection would be extended to the junks. There had been a slight increase in the item of street lamps and the lighting service was better. An increase in the expenditure for telegraphs had also taken place. The telegraph service now cost \$5,600, where formerly it had cost \$2,900. The Council were aware that the telegraph connected all the Police Stations in the Colony. There were also two submarine lines in the harbour, and iron telegraph poles had been substituted for the former wooden poles in use in the Colony. In regard to the increase in works and buildings there had been a considerable increase in the sums voted for these. His Excellency considered that the roads and bridges of the Colony were in a most satisfactory condition. The proposals made by Mr. Price and Mr. Buxton had been prepared to sanction. The roads and streets of the Colony were most creditable to the Surveyor of the Colony. On the whole, His Excellency the Governor thought the members present should be satisfied with the expenditure they had voted. The observatory at Kowloon was a work of great public importance, and the estimates for a new police station at Kowloon had been taken in hand. The great water scheme for the Colony had been considered. They had had to get from England a gentleman with a knowledge of the subject. The question in the meantime had been referred to a most eminent gentleman Mr. Chadwick, who had to report on whether it would not be better that the more

expensive scheme should not be adopted. He had to report to Her Majesty's Government. The matter of the observatory had been remitted to scientific authorities in London, and the whole question had been laid before the Secretary of State. Mr. Chadwick was about to report to Her Majesty's Government on the question of sanitation in the Colony. This gentleman had been appointed in obedience to the representations of the officer who commands the troops in this Colony, as to the building of houses and the system of drainage which it was said had an ill effect on the health of the troops. The sanitary state of the Colony had always been a question of great interest. There was about 1,000 European troops in the Colony. He did not know by any means that the mortality amongst the troops was a criterion on the general sanitary condition. Statements had been handed in for the years 1879, 1880, and 1881. His Excellency had before him a report of the mortality of the troops during these three years. He found that the number of deaths amongst men, women, and children, amongst European troops in 1879 amounted to twenty-two, in 1880 this number had fallen to twenty and in 1881 it only amounted to nine. The figures showed a most satisfactory state of health in the Colony. During the last three years the health of the Colony had been steadily improving. Another topic of interest was the contagious diseases act. In 1878 he undertook the responsibility of appointing a commission to enquire into the working of the contagious diseases act, and statements were most industriously circulated at the time that the measures which he adopted to remove an abuse, tended to increase contagious diseases amongst the troops. His Excellency then quoted statistics to show the amount of contagious diseases amongst the soldiers. Although it was a most unpleasant subject, the abolition of the thing had done much good. The speaker went on to speak of the general drainage system of the colony, and put before the meeting a scheme by which Chinese, for the sum of 20 cash, would be enabled to have a bath in hot water. It had generally been stated in the Colony, and in fact been whispered abroad, that the sales of Crown land had been of a purely speculative kind, and that the price was far more than the seller was entitled to. His Excellency then went over the statistics to show that the sales of Crown land were substantially based. Chinese gentlemen had taken ground to build a sugar refinery. The site was one which had remained perfectly idle and grass grown up to this year. This was the first time that such a thing had been constructed in the Colony. It would cost about \$350,000. His Excellency believed that there would be a dock of large dimensions upon a site bought in Belcher's Bay. Several Chinese gentlemen had expressed surprise that the *Incident* had been seen leaving this port for Nagasaki, and he believed it was decided upon to build a dock large enough to admit the largest vessel of Her Majesty's Navy. The sugar refinery would be one that was able to compete with the famous one in St. Lucia. The total sum expended on machinery &c. His Excellency said would be about \$200,000. There was the scheme of the gaol on Stonecutter's Island. This had to be considered by the Home Government; but the Secretary of State had given his opinion that it was the only suitable site, and that it was under consideration whether 600 or 700 prisoners be accommodated on Stonecutter's Island, and 160 or 200 in a lock-up on shore. The Governor then alluded to Mr. Ho Kai, who in opposition to members of various Universities, had passed his examinations at Lincoln's Inn with great credit. This young gentleman who was expected to arrive in the Colony shortly had taken the highest honours at Lincoln's Inn. It was something that a gentleman, belonging to the Colony should have gained such honours. In opening the Legislative Session for 1882, he thought they could look forward to another year of prosperity for the Colony.

like to say something. In the minutes of the meetings of the Commission, it was always stated that the Attorney General was absent. The fact was that he had not been appointed a member of that Commission. The Hon. F. Snowden, said that he regretted extremely that, through some informalities the proper position of affairs had not been understood and the name of the Attorney General had been inserted in the manner mentioned. His Excellency said that the Hon. gentleman (the Attorney General), had consented to act on the committee. The Attorney General said it had appeared to him that the minutes after they had been partly printed. He was, however, quite satisfied with the explanation. His Excellency said that the only way the alteration could be made on the report would be by recommissioning the bill. It was agreed that the bill should be gone into in Committee to-morrow.

MR. F. J. JOHNSON'S QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson applied in accordance with notice for the correspondence connected with the case of the *Ocean* at Sydney in June and July last, and at the same time notified that he had withdrawn the question, in consequence of some fresh information.

His Excellency said that a question of order could not arise unless the subject matter was before the Council.

The papers were very voluminous, and he laid them on the table. A worthy officer of the Colony had seen fit to go back on the word he had held and said that contracts to be contracts must be in writing.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson said his Excellency had said that the *Ocean* and works in the Colony were in a perfect state. Certainly in his experience, and in that of friends, this was not so.

The Governor remarked that a question should always be asked as it was put on the keeper. The hon. gentleman could not in the manner he had done criticize the Governor's opening statement for the year at the meeting at which it was made.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson asked as to instructions about the water supply.

His Excellency said that instructions had been received, and that Mr. Chadwick had been appointed to report to the Home Government.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson asked why the sittings of the Education Commission had been suspended.

His Excellency said that the Commission was not an Executive one, although he had the honour of appointing the Commissioners. Dr. Stewart was appointed Chairman of the Commission. A case of a similar kind occurred some years ago when a commission was appointed on school discipline. The sittings had been delayed; but a sharp reminder was sent to the commission, and affairs began to be improved. It was, however, doubtful whether it would not have been better to have despatched more time to its deliberation.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson rose to a point of order.

His Excellency said the hon. member's motion was irregular. Precedents were to be found in the archives of the Colony. The speaker of the House of Commons was entrusted with the delicate duty of making any alteration on a motion that was apparently out of order. The same delicate task was entrusted to the Governor of a Colony. His Excellency said in regard to the correspondence which had been forwarded by the hon. Mr. Johnson to the Secretary of State that it would be an excellent letter to assist the judgment of an experienced Colonial Secretary of State such as Lord Kimberley. The question had been put in an irregular form. The notice of motion had been communicated to the local papers, and thus showed a tendency to personal matters which had been detrimental to the Colony. If he would advise the hon. member he would ask him to await the decision of the Secretary of State.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson asked if his protest was to be recorded.

The Governor said if the protest were sent to the Clerk of Council it would receive the most favourable consideration.

Mr. Byrne said that he had never known a protest objected to during his long experience of that Council.

The Governor said that some time back the hon. gentleman had lodged a protest himself. This was of course a protest which was approved by all present.

The Hon. Mr. Johnson said that the question was as to whether or not a meeting of the Legislative Council would be held.

The Governor said the hon. member could not go into the matter. The documents were now in the Secretary of State's hands.

The Hon. Mr. Tompkins applied for certain grants and the Governor announced that the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

while the *Ocean* had *carte blanche* for her coal bill, and it is said—consumed about 80 tons per day for the City of Tokyo's consumption of 45 tons per day,—it makes the performance of the latter still more remarkable.

It is with sincere regret that we have to record the sudden death of Mr. Thomas Marr, who for some years back has been engaged on the staff of more than one journal here in Hongkong. He was latterly attached to the *China Mail* as a general reporter, and was on duty up to within a day or two of his death. He died of apoplexy, and was found dead by a friend who visited him, all unconscious of the sad event, about 9 o'clock last night. Mr. Marr's general intelligence and practical good sense made him a valuable assistant in newspaper work, and his brethren in the profession will be the first to deplore his sudden demise, because of his unassuming and warm-hearted nature. He leaves a wife and children, who are early expected to arrive from England, being within a few days' journey of Hongkong; and his death will furnish a most sad ending for her of a voyage which pointed to a warm welcome.

The *Comet* of Manila of the 31st January last, says:—The Customs office was closed to-day with an increase of \$49,631.61 over the sum collected during the same month in 1881. This shows in an evident manner the more important position which is being assumed by our commerce from day to day.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

The performance of the above Opera Bouffe last evening by the Paris Opera Bouffe Company may be taken as a fair success. The Theatre was well filled and the audience seemed to thoroughly appreciate the exertions of the Company in the production of this Opera, and considering their limited strength for such a caste the performers are to be congratulated for the manner in which they carried the Opera through. The part played by Mlle. Rosina Ragani, that of *Serpente*, deserves the highest place; the acting of this young artist—the vivacity and easy gracefulness of every movement while acting and singing—were noticeable throughout the Opera. Her rendering of the *Rondeau "L'opéra mystérieux histoire"* and other solos were beyond doubt very good. M. Pontet as *Le Père Guipard* achieved great success, and in the acts where the miser is hoarding and gloating over his money he acted with great force. Mlle. Pontet, too, in the role of *Germaine*, merits considerable notice in the character she undertook, by no means a light one. M. Beguin as *Le Bailly* and M. Lalande as *Le Marquis* acted well throughout their parts; as also M. Richard in the case of *Germaine*. We must not forget Mlle. Miribel, who as *Mandette* and *Jacqueline* looked to perfection in both characters.

WEARIED STUDENTS AND REVERENDS REVERENDS.—In the examination-halls, where almost invariably one or more students perish from thirst, dizziness, and heat, combined, liberal Magistrates occasionally provide a large quantity of a beverage called 六—散 which consists of six parts of chalk, 〔花石〕 to one of liquorice. Or the flour of the "green bean," (綠豆) is similarly boiled. In either case, the decoction, when cool, is a refreshing drink. —*Chin. Review*.

Annals de l'Extrem Orient for this month opens with an account of a trip from Paris to Nagasaki, via Siberia, written by M. E. Cotteau, who was sent by the Minister of Instruction on a scientific mission. The traveller praises the railway carriages of the Russian lines, which are most comfortable and supplied with every convenience. Starting on the 6th May from Paris, Nijni Novgorod was reached on the 17th, and Tomsk on the 28th June, from which the journey was continued in the tarantass or Siberian carriage. To Irkutsk down the Angara, and on to Stretensk, and then down the Amour, the right bank of which is Russian and the left bank Chinese, and we are told that about 6,000 Chinese and Koreans are resident there, and that the latter voluntarily adopt European costume. From thence to Nagasaki, which was reached on the 7th Aug. Monsieur Cotteau does not recommend the route he took, and gives but an indifferent account of the journey. The next paper is "Le Siam," from the Notes of M. Senn, a Frenchman, and a trip in the *Minam*, very readable. *Les Enlèves de Pélus* follows next, from Monsieur le Comte Julien de Rochefort's work, which we reviewed when it appeared, forming a very interesting number. —*L. & G. Express*.

Evidence was taken, and Mr. Messop, who had drawn up the agreement, stated that the plaintiff was not in possession of the property until he had the day of execution concluded an agreement with the registered owner, and had been in a position to convey all the rights and was quite ready to fulfil the requirements of the contract at any moment.

His Lordship said the case was very clear and appeared to be gained. The question was what were the damages that the plaintiff was entitled to. The sum of \$18,000 seemed to him to be a very large one, but it could not be called a penalty and was set down as liquidated damages. The contract, in his opinion, was rather an impromptu one for the defendant to enter into.

Mr. Francis said it was a question of damages that would be calculated by the difference in the price of the property then and now. Mr. Alfred had valued the property at \$13,440, and the contract price was \$30,500, thus showing the large difference of \$17,060, a sum very little under the sum awarded between the plaintiff and defendant.

His Lordship said the parties had entered into the agreement with all the knowledge of their transactions before them, and as it was a question of damages he did not think it could be donated a penalty. He would order judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.)

Tuesday, February 7.

LARCENIES.

Chun Ahn, hawker, was convicted of stealing an earring and two pairs of shoes, stolen at the Tung Hing Theatre on Monday night. Sentence—Three months' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

Leong Atak, a shop coolie, had snatched an earring from a Chinese married woman on the 6th instant. The complainant had been bestowing some cash on a beggar who the defendant had come up behind and violently snatched the earring. Defendant confessed to snatching the earring, but pleaded as an excuse that he thought the woman was his mistress, and as his mistress owed him some money he made off with the article. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHAW AKA, a hawker, was charged with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of clothing belonging to Ip Ah-chung, and after hearing evidence was convicted. He had been in the act of entering a pawn shop in Gage Street when apprehended and had acted in a suspicious manner. He was fined \$3 or suffered 6 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

CRICKET.

An interesting match between a team of cricketers from the Royal Navy and the Club came off to-day. The weather was excellent. The following are the scores:—

ROYAL NAVY.

Lieut. Winslow, b. Hynes, 6
Capt. Newton, c. Smith, b. Travers, 6
Mr. Dorrer, c. Hynes, b. Travers, 6
Rev. Mr. Stobbing, b. Travers, 48
Lieut. Bishopp, c. Hynes, b. Travers, 48
Capt. Parr, c. b. Caldwell, 0
Mr. Browning, run out, 0
Mr. Wilson, not out, 24
Dr. McMunn, c. Irving, b. Hynes, 3
Mr. Ethelston, c. Hynes, b. Travers, 1
Extras, 9
Total, 118

CLUB.

H. de C. Forbes, b. Wilson, 36
W. Hynes, c. Hynes, b. Bishopp, 16
T. E. Davies, b. Stobbing, 27
H. F. White, c. Ethelston, b. Bishopp, 21
A. K. Travers, b. Stobbing, 0
J. Hughes, c. Browning, b. Stobbing, 0
H. A. Ritchie, c. b. Stobbing, 1
G. A. Caldwell, b. Bishopp, 0
J. J. Bell, run out, 6
H. E. Williams, not out, 6
Extras, 10
Total, 137

CHINESE CHARITIES.

(N. & C. D. News.)

In a Memorial presented to the Emperor early in the last month by the Governor of Shun-tien Fu (Peking), some rather interesting details are given of the refectory system as carried on in the North of China. It appears that during the great famine that desolated the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, a few years ago, refugees on a considerable scale were driven from their places, with a view to providing food and clothing for the destitute. These establishments, if we may be permitted to speak from personal observation, were pretty poorly administered. The shelter provided was shelter, and that is all that could be said for it; but it was more suitable for cattle than for human beings. Another curious feature of the system, to which we may refer, was that the inmates of the enclosures used to complain that they were starved, and cry out pitifully to passers-by, praying them for the love of money to give them a little food. The usual allowance of nourishment consisted of a basinful of coarse rice, dotted out at six o'clock in the morning—the season being the depth of winter; and nothing more than the unfortunate creatures got all day. But the petty authorities of Nanking plundered themselves nightly upon the beneficence they displayed, one set upon remarking to a foreign Christian that they were as charitable as Christians themselves.

With such reminiscences it is not to be wondered at if we are disposed to look with some caution upon native representations in the matter of public relief. The Metropolitan Governor, however, certainly succeeds in drawing a rather pleasing picture. He says that the extensive refectory system inaugurated at Peking three years ago by the Viceroy of Chihli was very shortly imitated in Peking. A number of houses were rented, where out-door relief was dispensed, and a home provided for destitute women and children. The Viceroy has behaved so liberally in the matter that lately a large addition has been secured, and the movement has assumed very considerable proportions. We are now told of a regularly-supported and extensive Foundling Hospital, where children are not only fed and clothed, but where they receive instruction from competent teachers, and are subjected to a monthly examination. Attention is paid to the physical questions of the various scholars, and those whose physical development is greater than their intellectual, are made to learn some useful trade, in order that they may always have a livelihood at their fingers' ends. In addition to this there is an agency for the support of virtuous widows—by which is meant widows who are poor and whose husbands have died, and those whose physical development is greater than their intellectual, are made to learn some useful trade, in order that they may always have a livelihood at their fingers' ends. In addition to this there is an agency for the support of virtuous widows—by which is meant widows who are poor and whose husbands have died, and those whose physical development is greater than their intellectual, are made to learn some useful trade, in order that they may always have a livelihood at their fingers' ends. 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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *China Review*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance. The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Bibliography, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, &c., generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are acceptable, and may be made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (most information being given when necessary), and "Replies" (which are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and entertaining Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The Review on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

Traveller's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which we regretted very much. It is a paper, we judge, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary genius. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it cannot but be a paper of great interest and value to all who are interested in the 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' Column, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a Select Hotel and Business Directory, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (\$100 volumes) and Museum, Free.

Police Station, a beautifully situated and pleasant place of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a line with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lastraine Club and Library, Shelley St.

Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Cathedral Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seminary, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

R. E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zealand Street.

Victoria Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c., beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MACE, EWEN, FRICKEL & CO.

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STREET COOLIES. Scale of Hire for Street Coolies. One Day, ... 35 cents. Half Day, ... 20. Three Hours, ... 12. One Hour, ... 5. Half Hour, ... 3. Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

SAILOR'S HOME. ANY Cast-off Clothing, Books, or Papers will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point. Hongkong, July 26, 1879.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Feb. 7, 1882.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Reserve.	Working Account.	Last Dividend.	Quoted.
BANKS.							
H.K. and S'nd Bank	40,000	125	125	1,000,000	3,734.00	30	+110% prem.
INSURANCE.							
Nth. China Ins. Co.	1,000,000	2,000	2,000	238,000	1,251,064.91	75	+111% p. sh.
Yonghe Ins. Co.	1,200,000	2,400	2,400	100,488	18,447.06	12	+11% p. sh.
Union Ins. Co.	500,000	1,000	1,000	381,787	437,688.28	144	+100%
China Traders' Insurance	600,000	1,200	1,200	475,000	91,928.49	20	+100%
C'ron Ins. Office	10,000	200	200	100,378	42,869.79	6	+100%
Chinese Ins. Co.	1,500,000	3,000	3,000	701,842	220,847.81	87	+100%
H.K. Fire Ins. Co.	2,000,000	4,000	4,000	433,934	103,020.68	18	+100%
China Fire Ins. Co.	4,000,000	8,000	8,000	135,000	...	6	+100%
China Const. S.	5,000	100	100	76,892	31,474.04	16	+100%
Navigation	10,000	200	200	80,000	1,484.20	4	+100%
MICELLANEOUS.							
H.K. & Whampoa Dock	10,000	125	125	...	...	...	...
H.K. & China Gas Co.	5,000	10	10	7,489	...	...	...
H'kong Hotel	2,000	100	100	...	...	...	...
China Sugar Co.	6,000	100	100	...	...	...	...
H'kong Tea Co.	1,200	100	100	...	...	...	...
H'kong Ice Co.	500	50	50	...	...	...	...
JOANS.							
Chi. Imp.	1874	6,276.2	100	all	8%	June 30, Dec 31	...
" "	1877	16,948.2	100	all	8%	June 30, Dec 31	...
" "	1878	3,809.7	500	all	8%	June 30, Dec 31	...
" "	1881	8,556.7	500	all	8%	June 30, Dec 31	...
Sugar Debentures, 1880	600	\$300,000	all	8%	June & Dec	...	...

For half-year ended 31st Dec, 1881. To 30th April, 1882. EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

For half-year ended 30th June, 1881. To 30th April, 1882. EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

Hongkong Rates of Postage. &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Shanghai, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each letter must consist of at least ten.

1. In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Papers per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, double, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rates. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must circulars be inserted except booklets or Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal offer, such as invoices, drafts, copied notes, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries. General Rates, by any route: Letters, 10 cents per 1 oz. Post Cards, 3 cents each. Registration, 10 cents. Books, Patterns and Maps, 2 cents each. Comm. Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Cape, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 5.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bourbon, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE. General Local Rates for Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (a) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (b) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (c) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (d) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (e) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (f) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (g) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (h) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (i) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (j) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (k) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (l) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (m) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. (n) For Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Shanghai, and the Philippines. 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